

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data the writer concludes :

1. There are twenty consonant phonemes in Nganjuk Javanese dialect. They are : /p/, /b/, /w/, /d/, /ḍ/, /t/, /ṭ/, /k/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /y/, /c/, /s/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /ñ/ and /ŋ/.
2. Some of Nganjuk Javanese consonants have more than one allophone. They are :
 - a. /p/ has allophones [p] and [p̣].

[p] occurs in initial and medial of the words.
[p̣] occurs in the final of the words.
 - b. /t/ has allophones [t] and [ṭ].

[t] occurs in initial and medial of the words.
[ṭ] occurs in the final of the words.
 - c. /k/ has allophones [k], [ḳ] and [ʔ]

[k] occurs in initial and medial of words

[k] and [ʔ] occur on the final of words, and they are complementary distribution.

d. /r/ has allophones [r] and [R].

[r] occurs in all position

[R] only occurs in cluster with voiced non nasals consonants except in [Rɔkən] which is derived from the adverb [gɔgRɔk] which become a verb [ngRɔk].

So, although [R] in the word 'roken' occurs in initial (not cluster), it is still an allophone of the phoneme [r].

3. /n/ and /ŋ/ are separate phonemes because they contrast in minimal pairs.

4. [ʔ] that occurs in initial and medial of the word is not an allophone of the phoneme /k/. It is a glotal stop.

5. Phonemes /p/, /t/, /k/, /h/, /s/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, and /ŋ/ can occur in all position of word.

Phonemes /b/, /w/, /d/, /d/, /t/, /g/, /j/, /y/, /c/, and /n/ can occur in initial and medial position of word.

6. Clusters that occur in Nganjuk Javanese dialect are /pl/, /pr/, /py/, /br/, /l/, /by/, /tl/, /tr/, /ml/, /mr/, /nr/, /nl/, /nr/, /nl/, /nl/, /nr/, /gr/, /gl/, /kr/, /kl/, /ky/, /kw/, /jr/, /jl/, /cr/, /cl/, /sr/, /sl/, /sw/.

BIBLIOGRAPHY